

Onslow County.
The associate Editor of the Journal visited Jacksonville, Onslow County in the beginning of last week. He, or using the editorial "we," we found that the crops of every kind were suffering very much from the want of rain; on Tuesday rain came, however—a perfect god-send. It was general, and everybody at Court appeared to be in better humor than previously. The Spring term of the Superior Court for Onslow County was, perhaps still in, holding its sessions in the Court House, His Honor Judge Shepard presiding. The Judge has been now on the Circuit about seven weeks and looks somewhat jaded from travelling. He informs us, however, that his health has been good all along, with the exception of Sunday last when he was somewhat indisposed, and did not consequently reach court until about 12 o'clock on Monday.

There were only two State cases of any importance to be tried. One case of homicide and another of theft. Neither case had come on when we left at 4 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon.

Judge Shepard, we are pleased to learn, has many friends on the circuit. He appears to be equally popular with the masses of the people as with the members of the bar.

We must once more return our heartfelt thanks to the people of Onslow County for the courtesy and kindness extended to us. We found money to be fully as abundant as we could have expected—our old patrons ready to square up accounts and new recruits to come forward and enroll themselves among the subscribers to the Journal.

Mr. Houston, the new Solicitor, we heard spoken of in the highest terms.

Washington Irving relates the story of a man who intending to jump over a big ditch, took so long a run that he was tired and worn out before he came to the jumping off place and had to lie down and recover his wind on the same side of the ditch that he started on.

It somehow or other strikes us that the "opposition" are behaving not a little like unto the valiant Hollanders referred to above. They, or some of them, are already railing with much vehemence against the Democratic party—with a bitterness and ferocity that only the heat of an excited canvass could warrant and defend. We don't think it possible that any mortal man could keep "fighting mad" for a year and a half or two years on a stretch. The back of the Thomas Cat is not always "up," the bristles of the bristliest animals must become fatigued—quills upon the fretful porcupine cannot "stand on end" perpetually—it sometimes rains even in this dry season—there is a limit to nearly everything. Some of these folks must get tired, even if they cannot be made ashamed of their reckless abuse of the Democratic party and the administration.

Extravagance, that is the burden of the sing-song of most of the "opposition" ("nameless etc.") organs, in face of the fact that for all the measures that have caused largely increased expenditures, the opposition in the House and Senate have voted three to one for them, while the Democrats have voted three to one against them. Yet are the Democrats to be assailed and turned out for extravagance, that this economical opposition may come in.

A great talk is made about the foreign relations of the government. Why does not the President smash things generally, and make the united world stand around? Why, what is the President to smash things with? He has neither an adequate force to be used, nor the authority to use even the inadequate force he has, to enforce respect from the pettiest hop-o-my-thumb state of the Isthmus or of South America—not even from a predatory marauding scoundrel of a Mexican General. Whose fault is that? Who voted against giving the power to do what they now blame the President for not doing? Why, the "opposition," to be sure, a rather indefinite word, we admit, but sufficient to take in all manner of stripes and colors, and even to include some folks calling themselves Democrats.

The fact is that the hot zeal of some portion of the opposition reminds us of the boy who came home to his mother with a mark very much like a boot-heel on his countenance, and accounted for it by asserting that in descending a steep hill he fell down and ran over himself. It was his own boot that trod on his own face. Some of the fiery anti-Democrats are certainly in great damage of running over themselves. They will find their favorite tactics—their figures of rhetoric and figures of arithmetic alike fall them, because, after all, they predicate all the real hopes they have upon Democratic divisions, and they will find that the Democratic people will arrange that all themselves, without opposition help, and in a manner not particularly acceptable to said "opposition."

The Southern Commercial Convention.
This thing has near about "fizzed out." They are having a something this week in Memphis which they dignify by that name, but which has no right to the appellation, being composed of anything but commercial men. For instance, the leading men and things so far, appear to have been Mr. Spratt, of Charleston, and wheel-and-turn-about-and-jump-Jim-Crow Henry S. Foote, of Mississippi, California, and elsewhere. Mr. Spratt rides his hobby of re-opening the slave trade, and Foote his of acquiring Cuba, the Isthmus, and all other warm countries.

No doubt considerable eloquence was let off. A good many people who want to get into Congress but can't well, find in these Conventions convenient escape-valves for their superfluous oratory. They are enabled to flatter themselves with the idea of their own consequence—at least of their own publicity—and as a gentleman is said to have remarked once upon a time, "such things give publicity, sir, and publicity gives prominence, sir; and, sir, prominence gives position, sir—position."

We don't know that these pow-pows can do much harm, but then they can do no good, and they begin to wear ridiculous. If they were less so, they might do some harm, by keeping up a feverish excitement in the Southern mind, and directing attention to unpractical and unattainable objects, while other sections of the Union are appropriating to themselves all the profits of the present actual world in which we live.

How many of these conventions have met, we hardly know, or at least do not now remember—what they have accomplished is more easily stated in one word—nothing.

The 20th May in Fayetteville.
We are indebted to the courtesy of the officers and members of the Lafayette Light Infantry, through Messrs. John H. Cook and P. J. Sinclair, committee, for an invitation to attend at the third anniversary dinner of the Company on the 20th instant.

If we only could get off—well, we can't, but we can send our best wishes, and trust that our friends of the L. F. L. I. may have a pleasant time at the Dobbin House.

We have had the pleasure of meeting a good many of them on different occasions, and have found them clever fellows all over.

Southern Commercial Convention.
On Friday last this body then in session at Vicksburg, Miss., passed a resolution that the laws prohibiting the slave trade ought to be abolished.

The Foreign Details.
We find some few additional items, which, if not very important, may, at least, prove interesting. Perhaps the most important item is that which announces the conclusion of a convention or treaty between France and Russia, with the terms of that convention. If these terms are correctly reported, then England is aimed at as well as Austria, else there would be no meaning in the first provision, by which, in the event of war with Austria, Russia binds herself to assist France with her fleets in the Baltic and Mediterranean, and to place an army of "observation," consisting of fifty thousand men, on the Austrian frontier. Of course, since Austria has virtually no fleet, and France has a large one, the Russian co-operation can only be designed to hold England in check. It is even said that the French and Russian governments have recently been procuring large supplies of charts of the English coast and of the English stations in the Mediterranean. It is even said, that Spain will throw herself into the arms of France.

The fact that revolutions have taken place in Tuscany, and perhaps Parma and Modena, shows the state of feeling existing throughout Italy. Perhaps the following extract sets forth as plainly as anything we have seen, the ostensible cause of the war.—Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that in order to do this she must maintain with the several neighboring Italian States such an influence as will render her Lombardo-Venetian sovereignty safe. Therefore, she keeps up a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States, and virtually rules in all Italy. Sardinia is the only large Italian province which is an exception. There Austria has no power, and the policy of Sardinia, which is favorable to the establishment of constitutional governments in Italy, is hostile to that of Austria, which tends to the maintenance of the strictest military despotism. Sardinia, and France sympathizing with her, on the contrary claim that the Austrian occupation of Italy is injurious to its effects on the Italian States, prevents the development of that country, and is virtually in violation of the treaties and compacts of 1815. They demand the abandonment of the Austrian occupation of Italy and the Sardinian frontier, and that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italian affairs than the other great powers. These demands Austria refuses to comply with, alleging that her policy in Italy is necessary to her own protection in her own dependencies of Venice and Lombardy. These matters have been in controversy for three years. France and Sardinia proposed in 1856 the consideration of this subject by the Congress of the European powers. Austria would not consent to this. Diplomatic negotiations were carried on, however, between France and Austria, but the difference has grown wider and wider the longer the discussion has continued, until now they propose to settle the whole affair by a resort to arms.

The King of Sardinia has issued a proclamation in which he announces as his object "Independence to Italy." This will bring to his banner, the people of most of the Italian States, and perhaps compel the Sovereigns.

The Ticino, about which much has been said, and which the Austrians have threatened to cross, is a river of 126 miles long, which rises on the South declivity of Mt. St. Gothard, traverses Lake Maggiore, forms the boundary between Austrian Italy and Piedmont, and falls into the Po near Pavia. It takes its name from the little Swiss Canton of Ticino in which it rises.

Novara is a city of Piedmont, not far from the frontier of the Austrian territory, being distant only 27 miles from Milan, the capital of Lombardy. Its population is about eighteen thousand. On the plains before this city was fought, about ten years since, the decisive battle which laid Sardinia prostrate at the feet of Austria and compelled the abdication of Charles Albert.

Alessandria is a city of Piedmont, 56½ miles E. S. E. of Turin, on the railroad from Turin to Genoa. It is the only strong place in Piedmont, around which a stand could be made against an invading army of superior force, and is, therefore, frequently referred to in the despatches of the European news. Two miles south-east of Alessandria is the plain of Marengo, celebrated for the great victory obtained by the French over the Austrians, on the 14th June, 1800.

These things gathered from the Gazetteer and Map, may not be easily accessible to all, but may possibly assist in giving a better understanding of the reported movements.

The Topic.
In reference to the question of the day—that which occupies all minds, and about which all ask for information—the pending war in Europe, we have nothing new. The telegraph announces no European arrival, and in view of the present critical position of things, speculations are out of place, since the wires may at any moment flash out such definite intelligence as will knock imaginary calculations on the head.

We find aloft the following paragraph from Mr. Bright's organ, the London Star, which is at least curious, and indeed important, "if true," which is doubtful.

"We are informed that the Emperor of the French first revealed his schemes in the interview at Osborne. He proposed to the Queen that the penalty of the five years' imprisonment should be put on an end, and a triarchy of France, England and Russia be established in its stead. The Queen rejected the suggestion in terms which expressed indignation. Louis Napoleon afterwards addressed himself to the Emperor Alexander, and the interview at Stuttgart took place. As we are told, the foundation was then laid of the present complicated state of affairs."

It is not probable that the triarchy of France, England and Russia was ever seriously contemplated, but it is not impossible that the Emperor of the French may have been so far from his senses as to propose such a thing. It is not probable that the triarchy of France, England and Russia was ever seriously contemplated, but it is not impossible that the Emperor of the French may have been so far from his senses as to propose such a thing.

Bank of Cape Fear.
At the meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, held yesterday, the former Board of Directors, both State and individual, was chosen, the only change being the election of James Anderson, Esq., as an individual director in the place of Dr. A. J. DeRosier, deceased.

The amendments to the charter made by the last Legislature were accepted. These amendments give the privilege of issuing three and four dollar notes, and prohibit the issue of any notes above five dollars except those of the denomination of ten or a multiple of ten, the object being to do away with the 6's, 7's, 8's and 9's.

Another amendment regulates the mode of settling balances between the Cape Fear and other Banks of the State. This is not of any great importance.

A proposition to divide the surplus fund, or a portion of it, was rejected, and the whole matter referred to the directors.

A resolution was passed doing away with what has been known as the "Director's privilege," of borrowing \$5,000, on giving good security and paying the interest thereon. Directors hereafter stand on the same footing as other borrowers.—Daily Journal, 13th inst.

A Close Shave.
We think the following is about the closest shave for life we have seen or heard of:

A woman in the employ of Mr. R. B. Lawton, of Hudson, on Saturday had a remarkable escape. He lay down upon the track of the Hudson River railroad, using the rail for a pillow. The spot selected for his repose was very near the place where Raftery was killed a day or two previous. When the night express passed up, the rattling of the cars and the howling of the locomotive failed to awaken him, and as the train whizzed past it cut off his hair close to the scalp. Miraculous as it may appear, the man escaped injury, but his personal appearance is slightly disfigured.

The Oberlin Rescue Case.
CLEVELAND, May 10.—Langston, another of the Oberlin rescuers, was found guilty to-day, and will be sentenced with Bushnell to-morrow.

Disastrous Accident.—Four Persons Drowned.
On Saturday last, the 14th instant, about a quarter past two o'clock, P. M., a sailing boat containing four persons, three men and a boy, was upset and immediately sunk opposite Dock street landing, and all on board drowned. The boat was about 120 feet from the dock, when the sail suddenly gaped, and those on board perhaps becoming excited, the side dipped, filling her with water. She was ballasted with stone, and consequently sunk instantly, carrying the four persons with her. The boy, who was an excellent swimmer, soon rose and struck out, but was caught by one or other of the drowning men, and drawn under. He cried for help, but there being no boat at the dock, before help could be given, all had sunk to rise no more. The names of the deceased are Charles Jennings, of Portsmouth, Va., aged 26 years; Isaac Taylor, of Pawtucket, R. I., aged 21 years; Charles Simpson, of New York, aged 21 years; all three were seamen. The boy was named Charles Farrow, of this place, aged 15 years and a little over a month. He was an adopted son of Mr. Williams, Superintendent of the Seamen's Home.

Every effort by dragging and otherwise, has so far failed to recover more than one of the bodies. During a good part of yesterday guns were fired from a flat anchored over, or in the neighborhood of, the place where the bodies are supposed to rest, in the expectation that they might be made to float, as they probably will do in a few days.

This is one of the most painful accidents we have to note, fatal as our river somehow is to all who get over-board.

Last week Mr. Millard took ambrotypes of two houses on Fourth Street near Chestnut, which he presented to the editors of the Journal, they being the "counterfeit presentations" of the houses in which they respectively live.

We do not think that we ever saw better pictures—in fact, we never saw as good open-air pictures. The lights and shadows are perfect, the outlines are distinct and the figures of persons, although necessarily very minute, are easily recognizable. In one of them especially, the faces brought out by a magnifying glass, are just as complete portraits as though taken separately with all care and preparation. A newspaper held by one of the persons taken, is exceedingly well done, but we rather doubt whether it could be read, as it is next to no size at all.

It is really wonderful to note the improvements that have been made in the different departments of photography. The old attempts at open-air views, were horrible. Those taken by Mr. Millard are almost perfect. When he gets "gums" as he calls our pictures, it is interesting to see how much good it does him. Without enthusiasm, the highest order of success is impossible, and with it almost anything may be done. Mr. M. has any amount of enthusiasm certainly, and his success is commensurate.

A New Kink.—They recently held a fair in Augusta, Ga., for the benefit of the Christian Association. It would appear to have been conducted as fairs usually are, except that in addition to the admittance fee, you could pay an extra dime and see the great horned frog, also for another dime that great "snake" known as the "boa constrictor" live, and several feet long, likewise of diameter unknown to this deponent.

From Mr. Kelley we have the Ladies' American Magazine for June, 1859. Published by Henry White 7 Beekman street, New York, at \$2 a year. The present appears to be a good number. The leading illustration on steel is "The Finding of Moses," engraved by John C. McRae.

Democratic Meeting in Greene County.
At a meeting of the Democrats of Greene County, held in the Court House in Snow Hill, on Tuesday May Court, 1859, on motion of Wm. Dixon, Esq., James P. Speight, Esq., was called to the chair, and Wm. A. Darden, Jr., requested to act as Secretary.

The chairman explained the object of the meeting to be to appoint delegates to represent the Democracy of Greene in a Convention to be held in Newbern, on the 8th of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent this, the 2d district, in the next Congress of the United States; and on motion of Dr. Ward a committee of five, to wit: Dr. Ward, Wm. Dixon, Thos. L. Vail, S. P. Cox, and A. H. Singg, was appointed by the chairman to draft resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, who, through their chairman, Dr. Ward, reported the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, timely notice having been given that a public political meeting would be held in the Court House in Snow Hill, on Tuesday May Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, whose object would be to appoint delegates to attend a district Convention to be held in Newbern, on the 8th of June, proximo, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person to represent said district in the lower House of the next Congress of the United States; and whereas, the democracy of Greene County, through representatives, having met accordingly.

Resolved, That we approve of the plan of holding said Convention for the purpose specified, and Newbern the place, and 8th June next the time of holding the same.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of the Hon. Thos. Ruffin as the representative of this 2d Congressional District in the Congress of the United States; and recommend him again to the said Convention as our first choice for that distinguished position.

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the patriotism of those of our brethren who are to compose said Convention, and therefore forbear any expression of our political principles in detail, and pledge ourselves to support those enunciated, and the candidate selected by the said Convention; and to use all honorable means to secure the election of the same before the sovereign people of this Congressional District.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty-one delegates to represent this County in said Convention.

The following resolution was offered by Maj. Wm. Dixon and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive of North Carolina, the Hon. John W. Ellis, we recognize as one of the true and patriotic sons of the Old North State, and believe that she will never have reason to complain of any of his official acts.

In accordance with the resolution providing for the same, the chairman appointed the following delegates: Haywood Edmundson, Thos. L. Vail, Lemuel M. Hardy, John T. Freeman, Arvil Sugg, J. J. Hooker, Simon Bruton, Cullen Edwards, Elias Carr, Edward R. Coward, Major Wm. Dixon, Jas. R. Murphy, Richard Warren, John Turnage, B. F. Moore, A. J. Rappberry, Wm. A. Fields, Dr. D. G. Ward, and S. P. Cox.

On motion of Maj. Wm. Dixon, the chairman and secretary were added to the list of delegates, and on motion of Thos. L. Vail the proceedings were ordered to be published in the Newbern Daily Delta and Wilson Ledger, with the request that the Raleigh Standard, Wilmington Journal, and all the democratic papers of this district copy the same.

On motion of Dr. Ward the thanks of the meeting were returned to the Chairman and Secretary; and, on motion of S. P. Cox, the meeting adjourned.

J. P. SPIGHT, Chm'n.
Wm. A. DARDEN, Sec'y.

BY TELEGRAPH.
Three Days Later from Europe.
ARRIVAL OF THE
STEAMSHIP WESTER.
ACTUAL WAR!!
The Austrians in Sardinia!!!

NEW YORK, MAY 16TH, 1859.—A. M.
The Steamship Wester arrived here last night with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. Her news is exciting. A great many failures had occurred on the London Stock Exchange. Expected that the impoverishment and ruin at the Paris Bourse this week will be beyond example.

The declaration of war was expected to appear in the Monitor on the 3d.
Turkey is preparing for war.
England is preparing for war and offers ten pound bounty for seamen.
France had refused the last proposition of England. The passage of the Ticino is confirmed. A sharp action took place on the (28th) at the bridge of Buffalora. The Austrians, after considerable loss, carried the bridge at the point of the bayonet. It is reported that the city of Mortara has been taken.

The Sardinians retreated in the direction of Lake Maggiore. The Austrians are concentrating immense masses of troops in the neighborhood of Piacenza. The telegraph to Switzerland has been cut by the Austrians. The Austrians had seized the Sardinian vessels on Lake Maggiore. Austria asks for a loan of twenty millions of pounds. The National Bank issues notes for two-thirds of the amount. Prussia's reserve corps d'armee to be put in readiness to march. Napoleon was to join the army on the 3d inst.

The Localities.
Buffalora, where the Austrians crossed, is a town of Lombardy, on the Ticino, remarkable for its magnificent Bridge of twelve arches over Ticino. At this point there are fortifications on both the Austrian and Sardinian sides.
Lake Maggiore is a lake of Northern Italy, half Austrian and half Sardinian. It is forty miles long by two miles wide. On a small scale it stands to Austria and Sardinia as Lake Erie did to the English and Americans in the last war.

Mortara is a city of Piedmont on the line between the point where the Austrians crossed and Turin the capital. It is fortified but has only six thousand population.
Piacenza is a city of the Duchy of Parma on the Lombard frontier.—JOURNAL.

Liverpool Markets.
LIVERPOOL, May 3d, 1859.
Cotton.—Sales for the last two days 9,000 bales, of which 2,000 were to speculators and for export. "Clear's" Circular reports a decline of ½d. other circulars say nearly ½d. Market very dull and prices irregular. Breadstuffs buoyant and all qualities considerably advanced; market unsettled and excited. Accurate quotations cannot be given.

Provisions have an advancing tendency, and a large speculative enquiry continues.
Salt-petre has advanced 2s.
Rice buoyant, and holders demand an advance.
Other articles slow of sale and prices unaltered.

Later from Mexico.
NEW ORLEANS, May 13, 1859.
The Steamship Tennessee, at this port, brings dates from Vera Cruz to the 8th instant. Miramon was endeavoring to raise money on the Church property by mortgages. He was hard pressed, and a change in the Presidency expected.

Disaffection was spreading in the capital, and the liberals again concentrating around the City, with encouraging prospects.

The American mail had been stopped at Jalapa by Robles.
Destructive Fire.
MARIETTA, May 13th, 1859.
Twenty buildings in the business part of the city burnt yesterday. Loss immense. [There are several Mariettas—in Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio; which, the telegraph does not say.—JOURNAL.]

NEW YORK, May 13th, 1859.
Jacob Little failed yesterday, probably for two millions of dollars.

The Georgia Lottery Case.
Augusta, May 11.—The Judge and jury decided against granting the prayer of the counsel of Mr. Swan and others, asking for their discharge, upon certain technical points, from the charge of illegally selling lottery tickets, and the trial is proceeding. All of yesterday was occupied in legal discussions on the admissibility of certain evidence.

SECOND DISPATCH.
Augusta, May 11.—In the case of the State vs. Swan & Co., for vending lottery tickets, the jury have found a verdict against the defendants. The case will be carried to the Supreme Court.

The Massachusetts Election.
Boston, May 10.—The returns of the vote yesterday from 114 towns give over 6,000 majority for the two years amendment. The total vote on the question will probably not exceed 40,000.

Discouraging from Pike's Peak.
St. Louis, May 11.—The correspondent of the Republican gives very discouraging accounts from the Pike's Peak mines. A large number of disappointed miners were returning, being without the means of subsistence. It is feared that many would die of starvation, and that others would attack out-going trains for food.

Later from Havana.
NEW ORLEANS, May 11.—The Empire City has arrived from Havana, having left on the 8th. The Philadelphia left on the evening of the 8th for New York, and the Star of the West, with fifteen hundred thousand dollars in treasure and two hundred and seventy-nine passengers left for New York on the morning of the 9th.

Freights had advanced and were active. Exchange advanced 14½ 15½ on London, and to 3½ 3½ on New York.

In sugars a further decline. Molasses 3½ 3½. No political news.

National Democratic Convention.
WASHINGTON, May 11th.—The National Democratic Committee, through Judge Smalley, President, and Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, Secretary, to-day agreed to call a meeting for the 7th of December, when the Committee will name a day for the assembling of the National Convention, at which time, which will probably be towards the end of April or early in May, 1860.

Homicide and Suicide in Richmond County.
We learn that Mr. Turner Smith was found dead on the 3d inst. near his house in the neighborhood of Bostick's Mills, Richmond County. The body bore marks of violence—the head badly bruised. There was reason to suspect a man named Thomas Robinson of the killing; and the Jury of Inquest found against him.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.
We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable article for Sprains, Sores, Scalds, or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.
J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.
Gentlemen:—I had a negro man worth \$1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him.

Respectfully yours, JAMES DORRANCE.
Every Planter, Farmer and Family should have this invaluable article. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
May 6, 1859. 36-2w

P. P. P.
SIDE STOMACH OR BACK PAINS
Are cured, and comfort obtained by using
PARK'S PRICKLY PLASTERS.
They are unlike any other plaster. They are composed of medicated gums that extract all coagulated impurities, and impart strength by reaching the seat of disease, and setting the vital fluids in healthy motion. They are used in sections, and yield to the motion of the body. They are porous; hence, retain no excretion, and may be worn any length of time without becoming offensive, all weak and delicate persons should wear them. Take no other. Order them through your Druggist. Sold everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, 13 & 15 Park Row, N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati, Ohio.
April 22, 1859.—34-3m.

In Gotham when the sun is low,
Come forth in swarms the insect foe,
And for our blood they bore you know,
And such it is most rapidly.
But bugs, roaches, "sneakers"—black or white—
In death's embrace are stifled quite,
If Lyon's Powders chance to light
On the pestiferous vermin's sight.
The effect of this powder is almost instantaneous death to all the insect tribe. Gardens can be preserved, and houses cleared of the vermin pest. It is free from poison, and harmless to mankind and domestic animals. All genuine signed E. Lyons. Powders for insects, pills for rats and mice. Sample Planks, 25 cts.; regular sizes, 50 cts. and \$1.
BARNES & PARK, New York.
May 6, 1859.—36-2w.

AUCTION SALES.
By D. PIGOTT, Auctioneer.
ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.
ON MONDAY, June Court, 13th inst., if not previously disposed of at private sale, I will sell, at Exchange Corner, I will sell the following valuable property:
HOUSE AND LOT
situated on Surrey, between Church and Castle streets, and OAKS LOT with two small houses, situated on Exchange Corner and Boundary Streets, belonging to the Estate late Mrs. E. J. Robertson, dec'd.
On a credit of 6 and 12 months, interest added with approved endorsed notes.
W. E. FREEMAN, Adm'r.
April 18, 1859.—19w—34-1s

COMMON SCHOOLS.
OFFICE OF LITERARY BOARD,
Baltimore, May 3d, 1859.
The Board met, present Gov. Ellis, Messrs. Henderson and Ward.
The following distribution of the Literary Fund for the first six months of the year 1859, among the counties of the State, is ordered by the Board:—a tabular statement whereof is herewith annexed.

The amount due the respective counties will be paid to the persons authorized to receive the same, at the Treasury Department, upon a compliance with the provisions of law. Alleghany, Madison and Polk will receive their share from the counties from which they were formed. Jackson 30 per cent. of amount allotted to Macon, and the balance from the share allotted to Haywood.

JOHN W. ELLIS.
Pres. Ex-Officio Lit. Board.
FED. POP. DIST. SHARE.
Alleghany 10,166 \$1,219 92
Anson 10,756 1,290 72
Ashe 8,739 1,024 68
Beaufort 11,716 1,405 32
Berkeley 9,973 1,196 76
Bladen 8,024 962 88
Brunswick 12,434 1,495 60
Buncombe 12,338 1,480 60
Burke 6,919 820 28
Cabarrus 12,530 1,500 32
Caldwell 5,836 700 32
Camden 5,174 620 88
Carteret 6,208 744 96
Caswell 4,429 531 64
Catawba 8,234 988 08
Cathlamet 16,655 1,926 60
Cherokee 804 97 48
Chatham 7,390 890 24
Chowan 5,252 630 24
Cleveland 9,997 1,193 64
Columbus 12,338 1,480 60
Craven 12,329 1,479 48
Cumberland 10,634 1,276 06
Currituck 6,257 750 84
Davidson 14,123 1,694 32
Davie 6,998 839 76
Duplin 11,111 1,333 32
Edgecombe 12,338 1,480 60
Forsythe 10,627 1,275 74
Franklin 9,510 1,141 20
Gaston 7,228 867 36
Gates 6,878 825 92
Granville 17,303 2,076 36
Greene 5,329 638 62
Guilford 22,480 2,697 92
Halifax 13,007 1,560 84
Harnett 7,089 850 70
Haywood 6,907 828 60
Henderson 12,851 1,542 32
Hertford 6,656 798 92
Hyde 6,885 820 20
Iredell 15,962 1,917 44
Jalisco 11,149 1,337 92
Jones 3,353 402 20
Lenoir 6,981 839 32
Lincoln 6,924 828 88
Macon 6,169 740 32
Madison 6,961 835 32
Martin 5,741 688 92
McDowell 6,961 835 32
Mecklenburg 12,724 1,542 32
Montgomery 6,169 740 32
Moore 8,552 1,026 26
Nash 7,905 948 68
New Hanover 12,338 1,480 60
Northampton 10,731 1,287 72
Onslow 7,040 844 80
Orange 14,457 1,734 84
Pasquotank 12,338 1,480 60
Perquimans 6,039 723 60
Person 8,825 1,059 00
Pitt 10,740 1,289 40
Polk 15,176 1,821 12
Randolph 7,536 902 32
Richmond 12,338 1,480 60
Robeson 12,338 1,480 60
Rockingham 12,338 1,480 60
Rowan 12,338 1,480 60
Rutherford 12,338 1,480 60
Sampson 12,338 1,480 60
Stanly 6,348 761 76
Stokes 8,190 982 84
Surry 8,132 975 84
Tyrrell 4,452 534 24
Union 3,258 395 12
Wake 12,338 1,480 60
Warren 10,366 1,243 91
Washington 4,780 573 60
Wayne 5,242 629 24
Wilkes 10,317 1,238 09
Wilson 6,754 810 45
Yadkin 11,111 1,333 32
Yancey 8,968 1,076 16

WM. L. JACOBS.
CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNES FACTORY,
No. 39 MARKET ST.,
THE UNDERSIGNED takes this method of informing his customers, that he has purchased of Mr. John J. Conolly his entire stock of SADDLES, HARNESSES, &c., he still continues to carry on saddle business, in all its branches, at the old stand of Mr. Conolly.

Those wishing anything in his line, would do well to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as he has a special list of SADDLES, HARNESSES, BRIDLES, WHIPS, MARTINGALES, SPURS, COLLARS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, VALISES, &c., which he will sell low for cash. He also has a hand in the assortment of HUBS, COACH LAMPS, AND HANDLES, AND SHIRT TIES, for sale.

REPAIRING done at short notice, and on reasonable terms.
April 13, 1859.—186-3m—33-1y. WM. L. JACOBS.

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against hunting, or in any manner trespassing upon the lands belonging to the late John Hamilton, as the full extent of the same will be enforced against all offenders.
March 10, 1859. MILES COSTIN, Guardian. 157-4-24-1y